

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau blanc

Question words / Questions and answers				Subject pronouns	
Où est... ?	Where is... ?	Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	il	he / it
il est... / elle est...	it is...	j'aime...	I like...	elle	she / it
Quel est ton animal préféré ?	What is your favourite animal?	je n'aime pas...	I don't like...	Adverbial pronoun	
Mon animal préféré, c'est...	My favourite animal is...	Tu aimes quels animaux ?	Which animals do you like?	en	of them (replaces <i>de</i> +noun phrase)
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	Plural indefinite article	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Grammar subject pronoun	Grammar verb	Grammar plural form of noun	Grammar negative adverb	Pronunciation + spelling elision
A noun can be replaced by a pronoun : masculine singular nouns by <i>il</i> , and feminine singular nouns by <i>elle</i> . The plural forms are <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i> .	A verb can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb <i>est</i> means <i>is</i> . The plural form, <i>sont</i> , means <i>are</i> .	A French noun generally adds 's' in the plural . The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. <i>les furets</i> , <i>les chats</i> . A numeral can be a determiner , e.g. <i>deux coccinelles</i> , <i>trois chats</i> .	A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb <i>not</i> is used. In French, the adverb <i>ne...pas</i> is wrapped around the verb, e.g. <i>j'aime / je n'aime pas</i> .	Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg <i>c'est</i> .
L'Île de la Cité 	L'Île Saint-Louis 	la Conciergerie 	le Palais de Justice 	la Sainte-Chapelle 